compulsory assistance at hand, you have by a toil of more than five weeks, on what to your nature must have been a labor of love, poured only upon me, in twenty seven compact footscap pages, this full measure of your spicen and vengeance. Its precursor was savage and scurrilous, but the slowly-concocted venom now vested is, no doubt, foodly relied upon to kill at case. The felonious intent is clear enough. Nevertheless, you may be forced to borrow the exclamation, 'Tis not done, and the attempt, and not the deed, confounds us'."

Then follows a lengthy defense of his cause generally. From a hasty examination of the documents it appears that Gen Scott declined to give open and speci-ise information to Secretary Davis regarding the ex-pensiture of the social service money in Maxico, be-lieving that no obligation of public or private honor, according to the usages of nations and armies required him to disclose names and circumstances. He, however, expressed his willingness to give such information for his private car alone, which the Secretary said he was willing to receive in confidence.

In November, 1833, the President writes to Secretary Davis saying, in substance: ' Gen. Scott states two grounds on which he has learned that I hesitated to allow the five per cent commission. It is proper to remark that he has been misinformed or misappre-"hended my position. He himself fixed three and a "half per cent, which be might properly have received for his disbursements in Mexico, and a balance-sheet upon that basis was the subject of the conversation

Secretary Davis, in response to the President, informs him that Gen. Scott had charged himself with the sum of \$261,691, and that all, excepting \$30,000, were levied and captured in Mexico, and took credit for disbursing \$250,511, leaving \$5,150 withheld by General Scott in his account. This balance the President authorized Gen. Scott, through the Secretary of War, to retain. Gen. Scott. in a letter dated New-York, in December, 1855, writes that there are two items, making \$11,885, against him, as not admitted or disallowed by the President, on account of the 5 per cent charged by him on all monies disbursed. He says it was entirely within the competency of the President to allow that charge, and asks that a suit may be brought against him by the Government to recover the amount claimed to be due by him—nearly \$6,000—but the President deelined to enter a suit. There are many explanations relative to these figures, but the financial part of the transaction cannot be fairly understood by this mere reference to the subject. Among the documents is the opinion of Attorney-General Cushing, dated January, 1856, to the effect that "the act creating Major-Gen-" eral Scott a Lieutenant-General, does not confer upon him all the authority which was imposed by the law of 1798 upon Washington, who was thereby made the " Commander of the Armies, while Gen. Scott was appointed Lieutenant-General by order of the Presi-" dent of the United States. The rank carries retro-"spective pay and emoluments, but not retrospective

To this allusion to the old hero's financeering qualitice, he comes back at him, and says, under date of Jan. 31, 1856:

"Such continued recklessness of character could only proceed from one whose low ambition is stattered with the title of 'The Favorite."

He is again lengthy, and referring to some unpleasant reminiscences called up by Secretary Davis, General Scott says: "For revenge, the slanders respecting "the trial of 1810 was disinterred by your letter of September, which being refuted in the same month, " is now reproduced with variations.

" Who shames a scribbler! Break one cobweb 'through, He spins the slight self-phenoing thread anew; Desiroy his fib or sophistry in valu. The creature's at his duty work spain."

This caustic epistle was responded to by the Secretary in a letter beginning thus:

"WAR DEPARTMENT, Feb. 29, 1856.
"Size I received your letter dated January 31, and

Proceed to notice its contents.

"You have persisted in making your letters official, and I have thus forced upon me the obligation to receive them and reply, in such terms as seem to me appropriate, to the baseless accusations which derive their only importance from the high standing you occupy.

"Another instance of your capacity in the same breath to beg for sympathy and utter slander, is your accusation that I have endeavored to provoke a due with an old soldier known to be so hanc in both arms

with an old soldier known to be so lame in both arms as to write with difficulty and pain.

"Those ignorant of the fact, that the great disability of which you complain was the result of a fail upon the pavement in New York, would naturally infer from the introduction of the phrase 'old soldier,' that you were by wounds received in battle disqualified for sele-detense, and every generous heart that believed your assertion, would visit with indignant consure the unmanly attempt to involve a wounded veteran in personal combet. But no such purpose was cateriained. You had given notice to the world that you would not act upon the scatiment which makes a gentleman responsible to any one whom he assails when in the vigor of manhood. You pleaded a sense of religion and patriotic scruples, as reasons for not answering to the personal defiance of an aggrieved officer, General Jackson—your superior in military rank, and liminitely above you in every other respect, and it was not to son—your superior in every other respect—and it was not to be supposed that you would at this time, take different ground. But no disability, no age, no plea of consci-cutious ecupies, can be admitted, to shield a slanderer from rebuke, and when you gratimiously imputed to me motives injurious and offensive to me as a man, I ad-dressed to you an unofficial note, and fixed on you the brand of falsehood, which you wantly endeavor to wash away with your unfailing flood of abusive epithets.
"Your obudient servant, JEFFERSON DAVIS.
"To Brevet Lieut, Gen. With the Scott, U. S. A."

To this spicy communication and these gentle hints at his cowardice, the hero of Lundy's Lane thus pitches into his adversary, under date of March 20, and says: " Again you recur to my past history and my court martial of 1810. Now your 'thrice-tole mie, again and again refuted and put to shame, but which, with Calabin malice, that needs must curse, you are likely to reproduce to the end of the chap ter, if only to give me the advantage, as you say, o " referring to a particular passage of my history-"this to such a spirit, if not victory, is yet revenge.

To this the Secretary of War returns a lengthy re ply, and Gen. Scott again retorts: " My silence, er the new provocation, has been the result, first of pity, and next of forgetfulness. Compassion i always due to an entaged imbecile, who lays about " him blows which hurt only himself, or who, at worst, seeks to stifle his opponent by the dint of naughty

The following is the rives to this rare specimen of

* flicial correspondence: "WAR DEFENTMENT, May 12 18 d. "Was Department, May 1. 18 of.

"Stat I have received your letter of the 18 in tost.

The delay, for which you make a hypocritical apology, has strengthened you to resume the less of visuperation; but having only in this correspondence stamped you with falsehood, and whenever you have presented a tangible point, convicted you by concasive proof, I have ceased to regard your abuse, and, as you persent authing in this letter which requires remark. I am gratified to be relieved from the necessity of further exposing your malignity and depravity.

"Your obedient server."

"Effection DAVIS."

A DEFAULTER -A package of \$45,000 to notes on the Datsville (N. Y.) Bank was abstracted from the safe of Bouediet & Coit, real-cetate brokers, on the 2d of January, and suspicion fell on the bookkeeper (a young Englishman, named Edgar C. Winter), but was not confirmed until Tuesday, when a portion of the missing notes was redeemed at the Motropolitan Bank. and it was ascertained that the suspected individua had left on the previous Saturday, in the steamer At lantic. The money was traced back, through several brokers, to a small exchange office in West street. Mr. W. A. Coit, jr., one of the partners, started in pursuit yesterday, in the steamship Persia.

The Albana Evening Transcript, a sprightly evening daily, has advanced its subscription price from Si. to 12 cents per week, in consequence of the high price of paper and the impossibility of publishing a good journal for a less price than two cents per copy. As The Transcript is a well-conducted and exceedingly entertaining paper, we presume this slight advance price will not affect its circulation unfavorably.

The Utica Daily Herald and The Gazette of the same city have been merged in one journal, called The Heraid and Gazette.

THE ELECTION OF CHIEF ENGINEER.

The official converse of the votes for Chief Enginee of the New-York Fire Department took place at the Stuyvesant Institute last evening. The room was filled to repletion, and hundreds who could not gain admit sance througed the hall leading to the room. During the proceedings good order was maintained; but in some cases the language which the firemen indulged in was anything but decorous. The canvais was conducted by Meears. Alonto Sicate, Chas. K. Hyde, and T. F. Goodwin. But few of Mr. Carson's friends were

present, and the Howard men did up all the cheering.
We append the vote by Companies
HOOK AND LADDER COMPANIES.
Howard Caren.
No. 1. 11 2 No. 10 15 3 Total.......125 ENGINE COMPANIES. Howard. Howard. No. 26 . No. 27.
No. 28.
No. 29.
No. 31.
No. 35.
No. 35.
No. 35.
No. 35.
No. 35.
No. 37.
No. 38.
No. 41.
No. 42.
No. 41.
No. 42.
No. 44.
No. 44.
No. 44.
No. 48.
No. 48.
No. 49.
No. 50.

| Howare | H Total 1,467
Majority for Howard 138
The result was announced by Alderman Clancy amid

loud cheering. Somebody proclaimed that 100 guns would be fired in the Park to-morrow in honor of the event; and when our reporter got into Broadway at installment of the salute was being given.

The Board of Officers will meet on Friday night to ratify the election, and Mr. Howard will probably enter upon his duties in the course of next week.

THE FILLIBUSTERS.

The case of Col. Fabens and Capt. Bolton was resurged yesterday afternoon at I o'clock, before United States Commissioner Morell, at the United States Marshal's Office in College Place.

In resuming the case, Judge Dean produced the book or register signed by Fuller, the witness examined on Tuesday, under the heading of " Passengers by the steamer Tennessee. ' The heading to the register is as

We, the undersigned, desiring to avail ourselve the liberal advantages offered by the Government of Nicaragua to actual settlers, and especially in consideration of the donation of a homestead of 80 acres of land, together with a free passage thereto, do hereby

land, together with a free passage thereto, do hereby severally and collectively engage to proceed to Nicaragua with the intention of establishing ourselves on the farms assigned to us, there to live in obedience to the laws of the State as good citizens."

Signed by John Conway and 255 others.

Among the goods which they said they would take out with them, and set down on the register, were plows, corn mills, drugs, clothes, tools and other property.

Mr. McKeon objected to the heading being offered as

testimony, and requested the Commissioner to no Mr. Dean pro-ce led to read from the book the name

Mr. Dean proceeded to read from the book the names of those signed to it, with the goods and articles which each person was to take out, to show, as he said, "how much of a military expedition this was."

Charles Neison and wife, Obio, corn mill; H. W. Falconer, Boston, clothing and seeds; David E. Renwick, Philadelphia, drugs and clothing; Jacob Bean, Jersey City, tools and clothing; S. W. Odell, New-York, garden seeds; R. G. Skidmore, N. Y., implements and clothing; James Leven, wife and child of New-York; Semour Rosener, N. Y., paints and ods; W. P. Reeves, wie and three children, Williamsburgh, clothing and tools; Robert Fuller's name was next clothing and toole: Robert Fuller's name was next end, rating that he was single and intended to take

Mr. Fuller recalled—Did not see the heading of the book here produced, after I signed it Boiton put in the 'remarks' opposite my name; this is all the agree-ment I made.

Examined by Mr. McKeon—It was about 11 o clock

ment I hade.

Examined by Mr. McKeon—It was about 11 o'clock a m. on the 17th of January when I signed the book; it was the day previous to the steamer sailing: I did not make the remarks set opposite to my name; Bolion did so, and I objected to it at the time.

Direct-examination by Assistant District-Attorney.—Charles Morgan, being sworn, says—I am a merchant in New-York, doing business in the city; I have an interest in the steamship Teamesee, and she stands in my name; she is under my management and control; it is a part of her business to carry passengers and freight to Nicarragua and Aspinwal, some of whom go through to California, I have never been to Nicarragua; she connects with a steamship on the other side of the Isthmus, we calculate to connect with the Chimbals, our office is Mr. 2 Bowling green; we have no other office in the city; we have now and then the chier office in the city; we have now and then given a free passage; the price is 5.3 in the first cabin, 5.0 in the second cabin, and 5.0 in the sterage to Micargua; the passancer that went out in the Fennessee were only going as far as Greytown.

Descree were only going as far as Greetown.

Jude Dean here objected to this as testimony, on the ground that it had nothing to do with the case.

The Assistant District Autorizey contended that he would show what the passengers were going out in the steamer Tennessee for, and that he could not get at the points unless he so examined the witness.

Mr. McKeen contended that the questions asked were perturent to the issue.

Judge Dean contended that the Assistant District-Attorney should contine himself to the enlisting of recruits for as army of a foreign country. The fight between the two steamship companies had nothing to do with the case.

with the case. The Commissioner decided that the testimony was

televant.
Testimony resumed—There was once a regular linof steamers between New-York and San Juan, connect of steamers between New-York and San Juan, connecting on the other side of the listhmas with steamers to California. Was an owner in the said line of steamers; the said line stopped running in March list; cannot say why the minning of the steamers was discontinued; the Orizaba was the list steamer that we sent out since the regular line was stopped; I sent out the James Adger to take off the passengers of the Tenness e when she put into Norfolk in distress; we paid Mr. Joseph N. Scott, agent of the Nicaragua Government, \$20 on each passenger that crosses the Isthmus; we have paid the Nicaraguan Government already between \$50,000 and \$40.000.

Q. Have you at any time since the other line ha been discontinued taken passengers in the Texas an Tennessee for account of any person exercising domin n or government in Nicaragua? Counsel objected to the operation

Counsel objected to the question.

A lengthy discussion here ensued as to whether Mr.

Morgan should answer the question—Mr. Mckeon contending that the witness was not obliged to answer any questions that would implicate or criminate him.

The Commissioner thought Mr. Morgan was a man

fully competent to judge what questions he should After some further equabbling among the lawyers

After some further squabbling among the lawyers, he question was again asked.

A. I decline to answer as it might form a link in a sivil or oriminal suit against me bereafter.

Q. Have you had any conversation with Col. Pabens aspecting my person connected with the Nicaragusal overament. A No. Sur. I have made no arrangement with Col. Fabens, Kr. Lawrence, or Capt. Boilers, Mr. Lawrence, or Capt. Boilers, Mr. Lawrence, or Capt.

ton, to take out parsengers to Nicaragus.

A ticket was bere shown, and Mr. Morgan asked it he knew anything about it, and if it was sufficient to insure a passage to Nicaragua on his line. A. I have never seen such a ticket before; think they were issued by the

by Cen. Carness.

Q. Have you ever had occasion to refuse to take passengers on the Tennessee? A. Yes, Sir.

Q. What compensation were you to get for taking out these emigrants? A. I decline answering, as I consider that is my private business.

Q. What did Gen. Carness say about his connection with the tickets which the mea had on board of

tion with the tickets which the mean har on dearly the ship! A. He said nothing.

Crass examined by Judge Bean—Gen. Carnesu represented to me that the persons were going out as emigrants only; I do not know of any act on the part of tien. Carnesu to get these persons off to evale the Neutrality act, never heard of any arrangement by which firearms were to be hidden in mattresses; do not have the said the times courants carried; my line is knew what articles those enugrants carried; my line is to carry passengers and freight to San Francisco; the object of the line was not to carry men to join Waixer's

Direct examination by Mr. McKeon.—We have conveyed men and their wives and children out, and I have heard within the last three mouths that the women were considered a great nuisance. I cannot give the names of five who have gone out to settle in Nicaragua; have seen Tabeus very citen at my office, he trice me of his interest in [the Chentales mines; he frequently comes to my office. I went with Canneau to the Nicaraguan office in Broadway to notify them that we would not take their passengers in consequence of the notice from Mr. McKeon. I inderstood from Col. Fabous that five of the Executive officers of the United States Government were interested in the Mosquitz grant.

Cress examined by Mr. Meagher—Q. Do you not know that Col. Fabous is interested in the Chontales mines. A. I have been told so.

mines. A. I have been told so.
Q. Do you not know that Col. Fabens and Gen.
Canness are interested in the Mosquito grant. A. I Q. Do you not know that President Pierce is in-terested in the Meaquito grant?

trested in the Mesquito grant!

Ouestion objected to by Mr. McKeon.

Mr. Meyeber here produced a letter, and was about proceeding to read it when interrupted by Mr. McKeon.

The Commissioner asked what the gentlemen pro-

posed to effer.

Judge Dean-We prepose to offer a letter from Syd-Judge Dean-We prepose to other a least of the United ney Webster, Secretary to the President of the United States, relative to his interest in Central American States, relative to his interest in its and reterring colonization (Col. Fabena's interest in it), and referring to President Pierce as being the principal in the matter. The letter is addressed to Col. Fabens, and bears the frank of the President.

Mr. McKeen thought that the letter should be handed to the Commissioner, and he could see what it contained

Mr. Meagher - I will read the letter,

Voice—Then you can see what it contains.
Commiscence—Not to day, as I cannot remain
longer. I will decide to morrow.
The case was postponed till 12 o'clock to-day noon.

MORE HIGHWAYMEN.

DARING ATTEMPT AT ROBBERY.

Notwithstanding the frequent warnings which th garroters and highwaymen generally have received of late, by some of their number being sent to the State Prison for life, they still continue, almost nightly, to take desperate chances in order to replenish their empty pockets, and if, in so doing, they swrifice valuable lives it is a matter of little consequence to them so ong as they clude the Police.

Another outrageous case was perpetrated by these worthics on Mr. Selim Marks, a house-agent and collector who resides at No. 312 First avenue. On Tuesday evening, while abroad on business, Mr. Marks observed three men following him, they keeping, however, at a respectful distance in the rear. He had no serious apprehension of violence at their hands; but i seems he was much mistaken.

While passing through an alley-way in Avanue near Sixteenth street, the ruffians followed close behind Mr. Marks, and seizing him about the neck, altempted to stick a large plaster of shoemaker's wax and tar over his mouth to prevent his making a noise but, owing to a dexterous movement of the head, Mr. Marks received the villainous compound on the side of his face. Struggling with the highwaymen, Mr. Marks eried for help, which fortunately was heard by Offices Burden, Cassidy and Arnoux, of the Eighteenth Ward Police, who promptly tan up, and succeeded in arrest-ing two of the villains, who gave their names as Thos.

Armstrong and John Francis. Being confronted with Mr. Marks at the Station House he positively identified them as two of the per sons who assaulted him and endeavored to stop his mouth to facilitate them in their nefarious purpos They were subsequently taken before Justice Flan-

dreau and locked up for trial. Both the prisoners are young men. Francis is a butcher and Armstrone follows stone-entling for a liv ing. The confederate of the prisoners escaped, but

Cart. Wines is after him. The robbers knowing Marks to be a collector thought to reap a good harvest if they could only get im in their power. Fortunately they did not succeed

In the Board of Convellmen last night another effort was made to authorize the offer of a reward for the spture of the murderers of Dr. Burdell. It was vioently epposed by every strategy of rules of order, and he utmost that could be done was to fill the blank in the resolution with \$1,000. On the final vote the whole thing was lost. It is not probable that the representatives from the Ward in which the murder was com mitted will make further effort to induce the Board to aid in ferreting out the criminal. The theory of the vote last night is that every man must look out for himself: the Common Council have nothing to do with the honor, peace and safety of the city. We believe it is the first time that ever a movement of the kind was opposed, and we hope, for the reputation of the men who have thus indirectly voted to protect an unknown assessin, that it will be the last. The moral consequence of their vote is to encourage all manner of ruffianism and lead thieves and murderers to congratulate them selves upon a tacii licerse to knock down, rob and kil whoever they please, without even the rebuke of the

Nearly half the session of the Councilmen last night was wasted in an old-fashioned Democratic squabbe. It seems that a resolution to widen the carriage-way at Howling Green by setting the railing of that spacious public park a little further in, and one for the wider as of Battery place by moving in the Battery fence, had been very properly referred to the Committee on Streets. But this did not suit the Mayor's Engineer n-Chief, and so a reconsideration was had, and the Chairman of the Committee on Lands and Places medestly moved that they be referred to his Committee. A long struggle ensued in the Democratic family, which can be likened only to the renowned feline co est at Kilkenny. Finally the Lands and Places tri unphed by a close vote, and the Street Committee was duly snubbed. All these street jobs will be worth locking after by the people immediately interested.

A. Carrios to Horsesperens .- On Thursday mersing last, between 6 and 7 o clock, a thief entered the front beschent of the house of Dr. J. G. Hewett, No. 123 Greene street, before the family had come down and carried of a part of the silver from the creakfast table, consisting of forks and spoons, both arge and small, marked A. M. H., to the value of \$30. The door had been left unlocked not more than 5 minites by a servant who had stepped out to return imme distely, and in that time the thief effected his entrance and made his escape with the plunder. He was probably alarmed by a servant, who was passing to and to in the entry during the whole time of the absence of the other, and thus deterred from taking more than

The Pyne and Harrison troups will give a concert at the Brooklyn Athenaum to-night.

LAW INTELLIGENCE.

SURBOGATE'S COURT-Feb. L-Before A. W. Staterota

SURBOGATES COURT-Peb L-Befer A. W. BARDORS.
THE PRING WILL-STORY OF THE FRANKLIN-SPREET
OLD MAN AND THE SCHOOL GIRLS.
In the master of the Well of Daniel Irring, decemed
Daniel Irving died on the 6th of last October, worth
some \$50,000 in real estate. He left two children,
Wm. Irving and Mrs. Elina Mindeberger. By an isstrument purporting to be his will, he devised his
while property to his granochild Augusta Irving, subject, however, to the contingency of Mrs. Mildeberger's outsiving her hasband—in which case half was to
no to be a support.

to her support.
The will is contested on the ground that the decedept, who was not far from So years of age at the time of his death, was not in his right mind when the instra-ment was executed. The facts outlined below, which were more of less known in the public at the time of

were more or less known to the public at the time of their occurrence, throw a peculiar interest about the case, and raise suspicious of what may be and is done in this city, not specially pleasing to purents.

H. D. Vanorden conducts the case for the proposed and Gas. W. M. L. Morris for the contestants.

The attesting winesses were examined a few days ago with respect to the formalities of the will; and to-case the contestants went on. They called Edward L. McAvery, an oyster dealer at No. 100 Hudson street, resisting at No. 1 Leonard street, just over the way from Mr. Irving s, who lived in Franchis street. He testified that he know the decedent since Obtober, 1805 'from which time till his dash he used to street. He cestined that he knew the decement since Ostober, 1850 from which time till his death he used to come over to see witness almost every day for mouths; would sit round and chat about little things; a young man in the employ of witness used to get joking with the old gentleman, who would grow angry and quarresome, but would be cooled right down again on being spoken to; on these occasions he would jump up and down, square off, act as if he were very young, and

cold heartily.

In arswer to a question with reference to his opinion as to decedent's state of mind, witness stated that he generally acted childishly or wildish whon waked up a

generally acted childishly or widnes wised up a little, but would cool down on being spoken to.

In the course of a protracted cross examination, witness went into the details of the colloquies between the young man in his store and the deceded. This bay used to call the old man. "Pop." ask him when he meant to marry; if he wouldn't leave him his house in Frankin street, &c. Whatever the old man bought he paid for, and never got angry with winess—only with the boy who teased nim.

On the re-direct, witness said that he had known of little girls, from eight to twolve years of age, going into the old man's room on their way to school, and staying three an hour or so. They did it so frequently as to altract attention in the neighborhood. This witness noticed till May, when he himself moved. The old man had no femily. Witness never asked him whether he invited the girls in, thinking it a delicate matter; wit-

theed in May. Witness never asked him whether he invited the girls in, thinking it a delease matter; witness never looked into the window to see what was doing, but had his suspicious from having seen him improperly lay his hands on them while about the door, The boy in the shop was less scrupulous, and would ask "Pop" what he did with the little girls, whereat "Pop" would generally leave. After the decedent was errested, witness saw no more of him as his store. Jacob Webb. Sergeant of Police of Fifth District was the next witness.—He arrested the decedent, in the month of January last, on a charge of attempting a leaning against the railing; when hailed, he walke away, but the Sergeant overhauled him again, saying away, but the Sergeant overhauled him again, saying:
"Mr. Irving, I want you to take a walk with me."
Oh, ch," said he, "Fill see you de-dires," at the
same time kneeding his cane on the pavement and
adding hard words. "I want you to take a walk and
see the Magistrate," blandly rejoined the Sergeant.
"Den the Magistrate," said the old gentleman:
"let everybody take care of their own children."
Witness accompanied him as far as West Broadway,
when the old man refused to go farther, and raised his
cane and cried, "It you don't go away from me I'll
knock your brains out," asking, at the same time,
what was wanted, witness then told him that he was
going to take him to the Tombs, in obedicace to a
warrant; said the decodent, "A warrant for giving
those little girls pennies, I suppose, those little girls warrant; said the decedent, "A warrant for giving those little girls penales, I suppose, those little girls frequent veame to my house. I gave them panies and cleated them out, d—n it! if people would take care of their own children, they wouldn't bother ma." After a couple of stoppings and talk, the old man was finally coaxed before the Magistrate, who committed kim, and witness took him to the Tombs, where he remained until Sunday afternoon. Witness used to see the old man wandering about the streets night after night, as late as 12 o'clock, standing at corners, knocking his came on the sidewalk, telking to women, black and white. Witness used to keep a carpenter's shop next door, and the old man would come there and lean against the wall; for two days he was missing; on life reappearance, when

man would come these and can expense has two days he was missing; on his reappearance, when witness asked him where he had been, he said, "about his business." The neighbors thought he might be dead. The old man lived alone. Sometimes he looked quite spraced up, and again as if he didn't have a copper in the world, inold clothes and dirty. Witness regarded the decedent as a man incompetent to transact as hearing whatever. Adjourned. business whatever. Adjourned. COURT CALENDAR-THIS DAY.

U. S. DISTRICT COURT.-Nos. 41, 42, 44, 46, 47, 35,

PERES IN BROOKLIN.

on Tuesday night a fire broke out in No. 166 Atlantic street, caused by a servant girl who carelessly guited the window curtains with a lighted lump. Offier Kelly of the Third District Police exerted himself in extinguishing the flames. The damage amounts to about \$30. SCENDIARY FIRE AND ABREST OF A SERVANT OF

SUSPICION. About 11 o'clock yesterday morning a nice broke in the house of Robert Hall, in Bond street, near Bergen It was discovered in a closet on the second floor, and the exertions of Officer Kelly of the Third District Police, the frames were extinguished. The servant or housekeeper of Mr. Hall, was suspected of igniting the fire. She had some difficulty the night previous, and left in the morning. Shortly after the fire was discovered she was arrested. The officers state tha the acknowledged having set the place on fire out of re venge for some injury. Her name is Margaret Goodman. She is now locked up in the Third District S.s. on-House, awaiting examination,

MARINE AFFAIRS.

FOR RUBOFE.

The steamship Persia, Capt. Judkins, sailed yes terdsy afternoon for Liverpool, with 105 passengers and \$375,063 c0.

LATER PROM EXIGANTING SEACH, We learn from our correspondent at Atlantic City that the crews of the schooners Cannelets and Chas Williams, schore on Brigantine Beach, were saved.

MONEY RECOVERED, -The \$40,000 in specie robbed

by Strugger from a New-Orleans Bank was found yes terday morning in a state room on board the steame Cahawba. The Telegraph from New-Orleans re quested the search, and the money was found a Stringer left it. He was arrested at the Bulize, and taken back to New-Orleans, but the money was not found at the time.

A remonstrance against the proposed new Police bil was adopted by the Democratic members of the Board of Councilmen lest night. The casual mention of Wood and Anti-Wood men threw both factions into fever of excitement, which effervescod for half an houlike warm ginger-pop. It is very wrong on the part of the Republicans to poke sticks in such a cruel manner human nature can't stand it.

I THE PRESCH EMPRESERS TO BE RETURNED .warrant of extradition in the case of Charles Carpentier, Louis Grelet, and the other parties accused o emberring, the funds of the Great Northern Rullean of France, has been received from Washington an will be issued within a day or two. They are still in Eldridge street jall, in default of ball in the civil suit on the Supreme Court.

The Board of Aldermen did nothing but receive a few papers of little importance last evening, and confirm the remination of a second Clerk in the office of Counsel to the Corporation.

The Aptommas narp source was fully attended and much applauded. The pieces most approved were the Oberon Fantaeia and the Tarantella, and the na-

THE BOND STREET BUTCHERY.

EXCITEMENT UNABATED.

HISTORICAL PARTICULARS.

CONTINUATION OF THE INQUEST.

Long before the lour for reassembling the Jury ceterday morning, a crowd of people of all ages and lasses had gathered in Bond street around the door f the house where the murder was committed. Con start accessions were made until the time of the fu-neral, when the multitude numbered thou-ands. It Brosdway, opposite Bond street, another crowd were gating toward the great center of attraction, or watch-

ng for the funeral cortege.

Our reporters mixed freely among the people, and found that they entertained the most diverse theories of the crime, and differed quite as much as to the proable suit of suspected parties. There were many wemen in the street, is spite of the bad walking, and their commerts upon one of the parties under arrest very generally partook of a spirit of recklessness, if no evenge. The fair curiesty-hunters seemed to have eft their charity at home.

So large a gathering afforded a fine chance for light fingered operators, and most of the well-dressed pick neckets who are generally seen in Broadway of ar afternoon, were prospecting in this new placer. One or two were arrested, and others so closely watched as be exceedingly uncomfortable.

Every imaginable stratagem was resorted to by thea who were anxious to get into the house. There never were so many gentlemen "connected with the press." Beside the large force from all the principal curnals, the crowd extemporized any number of re porters from this or that paper, and not a few suc reded in getting in. The officers, however, after ad mitting about the fifteenth so-called reporter for each paper, shut the doors; and the last attempt to get in on the Press was by a fire-looking young man, who cried out, as one of THE THIRD'SE reporters made his exit. 'I say, Mister, by -! I'll give you five dollars to

The crowd was not so large after 3 o'clock, but a reat many were about the place until night.

MORE BLOODY GARMENTS.

A number of other bloody garments belonging to emale were found in the morning, which the phy sicians, Drs. Woodward, Gourley and Doremus, ex amited in the third story, front room, occupied by Mrs. Cunningham and daughter since their arrest. With regard to these clothes, the Coroner said to the reporters: "I cannot give you all the particularities of the examination of the dectors. They have found some peculiar things up stairs, and wish to be quite quiet. They have asked my permission to get in Dr. Barker, and you will learn all in the course of the day."

MORE ABOUT MRS, CUNNINGHAM. Mrs. Emma Augusta Cunningham is respectably

onnected in Brooklyn. Her sister married a gentleman of that city, and has lived a life of unquestionable respectability. Her other relatives, of which there are quite a number, are all fine people, and several ocoupy preminent positions in the community. Her mother is represented as a calculating, shrewd woman, but by no means the character represented in some pa pers. The daughter, Miss Emma Augusta (Cunning ham), however, bears somewhat of an equivocal reputation among those who knew her. She is represented as having been a seemingly modest girl and very ladylike in her deportment. She was a well-developand fascinating woman, was fond of company and very entertaining to those of her acquaintances who were on intimate terms. One of her old beaus states that on one occasion he had engaged her to go to a ball. Being a mechanic and not having an abundance of funds, he could not dress as well as he desired, or as her tancy dictated; besides, he had a grease spot on his coat. She noticed the detect and farnished him sufficient money to buy a new one, which he did and went with her. had money, and it is thought procured it legitimately at that time from her father or relatives. George D. Cunningham, whose name she bears, became acquainted with her some 25 years ago, or more. He was a digitler of "liquid deaths" in Water street, Brooklyn, under the firm of Cunningham & Harris. About the year 1839 they dissolved partnership, after which the senior partner was engaged in various pursuits. He had seen Emma a number of times, and thinking she was a fine-looking girl induced a woman, who was an intimate acquaintance of the family, to introduce them. In consideration of this favor he presented her with \$100. An intimacy grew up, and in the course of time they had several children. She made her residence in Yonkars, Westthester County, during a portion of this time, while Can ningham lived with a woman in Brooklyn, whose maid on name was Pierce. It was then thought by his neigh bors that she was his wife; but many of his intimate equaintances are impressed with the idea that they were never married. It was always understood that he was an old bachelor, even by persons who knew him intimately for years, and that he lived with the weman as a matter of convenience. Others assert that e was lawfully married. This woman died, and some time after Cupningham brought Miss Hempstead to Brooklyn, and lived with her in Jay street; and about ten years after his introduction he marrie her, on account of the daughters, who were ther growing up to womanhood. She deemed this ourse proper for fear of the reputation of the daughters. Cunninghmam's fortune having be come impaired, he emigrated to California to better hi position. He returned about the year 1853, with what success is not definitely known. He domiciled with Miss Hempstead when he came back, and one morn ing, about three years ago, he was found dead in his bed. It was known that he drank considerably, and the cause of his decease was therefore evident. gestion of the brain was the general verdict, and the correctness of the conclusion can hardly be disputed, whatever may be said to the contrary. The idea of exhuming the body after so long a time has elapsed with the view of ascertaining the cause of death, is a nonsense; no trace could now be detected. Every commistance goes to abow that Conningham died from natural causes. The life insurance policy of \$10,00 fell to her share, and it is probable that she took advantage of the funds thus obtained since then and appropriated them toward the support of herself and family. Her history since that time appears to be fully

A notice having appeared in the papers yesterday morning stating that the body of the late Dr. Burdell would be committed to be lest resting place during the afternoon, and that the funeral should take play 2 o'c'eck-Grace Church being named as th clace where the obsequies would be performed. About 12 o'clock m. the hearse drawn by four horses drove up in front of the late residence of Dr. Burdell, No. 31 Bond street, where at the time the Coconer investigation was going on. At this time both sides of Bond street were lined with spectators; there could not have been less than two thousand, all antions to see the coffin as it was put into the hearse. It would seem, indeed, that from the peculiar manner in which the people look at the building, that there was a charm in the bricks. Any person inside, who advanced to

brought out in the evidence before the Coroner's Jury.

DR. BURDELL'S PUNERAL.

MRS. CUNNINGHAM'S LAST LOOK AT THE BODY. Soon after the hearse had drawn up in front of the house, arrangements were made to close the coffin Mrs. Cunningham, learning that the funeral was about to take place, and that the coffin was about to be taken from the house, requested that she might be permitted to pay her last respects to the deceased. This having been granted, she was conducted to the mom where the codia was, and having stipped a lock

the window, were at once "spotted" by the anxious

and stigmatized as either Eckel or Snodgrass.

from Dr. B.'s bair, bissed his lips with a more than inary impress, and exclaimed, "Oh, Doctor! Oh, octor!" and wept, she was conducted from the Doctor! apartment to her own on the next floor, and the col was then brought down and put into the hearse.

SCENE IN BOND STREET AND BROADWAY At this time Boad street was a complete man of human beings, the street crowded by sarious and cager yet apparently patient on-lookers, while almost every window was tifled by the inmates of the differ out houses on both sides of the street. The multitude moved on and into Broadway, where they were preeeded by a strong force of police, who marched up to Grace Church and opened up a passage through the crowd in front of that edifice. As the crowd moved on

new additions were made, but THE MULTITUDE AT GRACE CHURCH had already reached to the number of at least 5,000 persons, mostly ladies, who were most intent upon extering the edifice to observe the orremony. The samewhat corpulent sexten, however, did not like the idea of his carpets and mattings being used in so commen a manner as was likely to be the case by a promiseness engregation such as now presented itself to him. He assured the throng that he would not admit ladies. which intimation soon spread, and the denunciations which were then poured out upon the Sexton's head were of every variety. One lady, in particular, said that " his beiler ought to be bursted." Our reporter thirks that, had such a calamity occurred wh many people were collected, there must have been accidents of a very serious character. A closer fight to get into the church, through a multitude so peculierly feminine, carnot easily be supposed under any circumstances; our reporter felt himself to be in tight place, but by some visitation of mercy, kinder providence, he was relieved, having received ore grand squeeze he found himself transplanted, an unknown process, inside the railings. At length the bearse arrived, and the coffin was carried into the church and the door locked. It was about 12; o'clock p. m., and there the multitude-the fair multitudestood until 2 o'clock.

THE CHURCH DOOR THROWN OPEN.

As not a few pickpockets and other law characters were mixed up in the throng, it was necessary to exercise some choice in the admission of people to the church. The sexten, aided by the Police officers, managed to make a very good selection, and excluded a great many worthiess characters. On admission, some of the women expressed anxiety as to whether they should occupy a seat in the "pit" or in the dress circle. The preference was given to the pil, for, as they remarked, the church was " all pit." soon as the church was filled, and the relatives and friends of Dr. Burdell had taken their seats,

THE FUNERAL SERVICE was commenced. The Rev. Dr. T. H. Taylor, Rector of Grace Church, read the service in a manner peceliarly adapted to the solemnity of the occasion. choir, which consists of a quartette, conducted by Mr. G. W. Morgan, organist, and being Mrs. Julia W. Boldstean, soprono; Mrs. Edwards, alto; Joseph Eundi, tener, and J. Conner Smith, bass, chanted the

several portions of the service. The leseon from I. Cor., xv. chap., from the tweetieth verse to the end of the chapter, was read in a very impressive tone, and then following very apprepriate passages: " For we brought nothing into this world, and it is

certain we can carry nothing out."

Naked came I out of my mother's womb, and naked shall I return thither; the Lord gave, and the Lord hoth taken away; blessed be the name of the Lord." The choir then chanted the passage, "Lord, let me know my end, and the measure of my days," &c.

The 188th Hymn was then read by the rector, and ex-

cellently sung by the choir. It was selected for the

occasion, and is as fellows: Few are thy days and full of woo, O man, of woman born: Thy doom is written, " Dust thou art," To dust thou shall return. B-hold the emblem of thy State. In flowers that bloom and die; Or in the shadow's fleeting form, That muchs the gater's eye. Determined are the days that fly Successive o'er thy head; The numbered hour is on the wing, That lays thee with the dead. Great God, afflict not in thy wrath,

e short allotted span bounds the few and weary days That bounds the few at Of pilgrimage to man. This being sung, the remaining prayers of the ser

vice were read, and the benediction pronounced.

THE CORTEGE. The following gentlemen were the pall-bearers, and ed the way from the altar: Mr. John B. Rich, Mr. Wm. Dairymple, Mr. Wm. C. Joy, Mr. S. W. Parmicy. Dr. J. W. Crane, Mr. McNeal, Mr. S. A. Main, Mr. A. T. Smita,

Reporters.

Twenty-four relatives and friends of Dr. Burdell. tained that the crowd outside had accumulated considerably and could not have fallen short of 8,000 per-

sons, of all colors, ages and sizes. The procession consisted of the hearse and 50 or

The body was conveyed to Greenwood Cemetery, where now lies the remains of one, who having worked assiduously to acquire a fortune, lost it; lost life, lost all the pleasures in which he was wont to indulge; los them all in the twinkling of an eye. Surrounded by circumstances of his own choice, or at least arising out f the elements which he had once chosen as his so enhancers, he was involved in embarrassment by this course, and his life came to be in jeopardy every hour, at least so it is said in testimony of what he has him-

self stated to different individuals at different times. He dies! not as the patriot dies. He dies! not as the cherished husband, not as the fond father, not es the philanthropist not as the benefactor of his race. No, he dies the victim of a mysterious fate. By whom his death was effected is out of place here to consider; but suspicion rests upon one or more of his own chosen associates. The excitement peculiar to the occasion, and the awful circumstances connected therewish, draws forth from the heart of the city a multitude to winess the last of the victim. A large cestege of hired carriages are seen proceeding down Broadway, more than half of which are empty, yet giving character to the affair.

Who will think of this funeral, now it is persed? Who will permit themselves to think of the why and the wherefore of the occasion, and then turning from diverse ways which lead to ruin and death, arrest their own downward career, and turn into those associations which are developed in the true family circle, which is a sacred sitar upon which are laid all that we hold dear in life, surrounded by hands ever ready to repel the arrassin, push back the invader of social dignity and virtue, protect the public peace, and send out into the world men and women whose virtue is a tower of strength and whose moral courage is a terror to those who demand the right to luxury without the effort to

obtain it honestly. SKETCH OF DR. SCRDELL'S LUFE.

The late Dr. Harvey Euroell was born in Herkimes County, in or near Herkimer Village, New-York. He was been in 1811. His father died before he knew him. While he was yet a child, his mother moved from Herkimer County to Seckett's Harbor, Jefferson County, New-York. With her he resided till he was thirteen years old. His mother then turned him into the street, and forbede him ever to return to the house. The boy, thus turned forth upon the world at so early an age, felt the throb of ambition, and was determined, according to his own words, to raise, to become great, to gain gold. Without a profession, education or means, he looked around him to see what course he should take—what path pursue—to achieve his desired should take—what path pursue—to achieve his desired should take—what peth pursue—to achieve his desired should take—what peth pursue—to achieve his desired should take—what peth pursue—to achieve his desired the edges of the press held out the tempting bait. He determined to begin on the lowest round and mount the ladder, and consequently went to a neighboring country town; and espaged himself as a compositor. He remained there for some years, and either did not like the busine as or had better indocuments held out to him in this city, for before his seventiceath year we find him here study; og dentistry in his brother John's office, which was the a located on the corner of Chamburstreet and Bra sdray, where Stevant's given to the state of thirteen years old. His mether then turned him into